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POLISH CDE DELEGATE PROPOSES TROOP CEILING

LD211332 Warsaw PAP in English 1304 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm, Aug. 21 -- Head of the Polish delegation to the Stockholm conference, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, submitted today a proposal designed to solve one of the most difficult problems in the area of monitoring military activities. The proposal aims at agreeing the ceiling-figure of troops to participate in the earlier-notified exercises the surpassing of which would make it obligatory to invite observers. In case the number of troops is kept below the agreement ceiling the invitation of observers would remain voluntary, as it is now.

Representatives of NATO states have announced they will carefully study the Polish proposal.

NATO Reaction Viewed

LD211936 Warsaw PAP in English 1853 GMT 21 Aug 86

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, Aug. 21 -- The mood of animation prevails currently at the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and security in Europe. There is a general conviction that the next few weeks will bring a definite answer as to the effects that can be expected in result of almost three years of efforts of representatives of 35 states of Europe.

Participants in the conference still remain under the impression of the latest Soviet proposal concerning on-site inspection but active search for solution of the remaining problems continues.

Poland's chief delegate, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski submitted today a proposal aiming to solve one of the most difficult problems in the area of monitoring military activities through agreeing the ceiling-figure of troops above which it would be a universal obligation to invite observers. If the number of soldiers taking part in the exercises is lower than agreed in the course of the present negotiations, the invitation would be of a voluntary nature, as so far.

Representatives of NATO states have announced they will carefully study the Polish proposal. Western states show at present greater readiness for a compromise. Spain's representative expressed today on behalf of the NATO countries readiness to accept the stand of socialist states and of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries on the duration of monitoring, which marks a departure from the stand expressed in the NATO early documents at the conference.

This process of communist education, which will never be abandoned, has always given particular importance to the struggle against manifestations of a bureaucratic and liberal mentality in the life of the party and the army. We have demanded that communists and cadres work and act in a lofty party spirit, we demand that they be frank, kind, and sociable with soldiers, under the dual control of the party and the masses, bringing their activities closer to their troops and their training, and we have demanded that they be strict in calling to account and in applying orders, regulations, and the laws of the state. [passage omitted]

In the Army and all the defense services, as elsewhere, the principles and norms of the party and its rules and discipline, and everything that is done to encourage the strictest respect for these rules, give fresh impetus to and enrich the activities of communists, cadres, and military specialists; in fact, this is the only way to ensure the successful execution of military duties in all fields, including the most advanced technical areas. With this firm ideological conviction we work to strengthen the leading role of party base organizations, to increase the militant spirit of communists, and to prevent and extirpate in time all signs, however small, of a conception of party norms from the diseased standpoints of sentimentalism and petit bourgeois liberalism, sometimes in connection with narrow personal interests. [passage omitted]

As a witness to this we have undertaken concrete, graded, measureable, and controllable objectives which are being attained successfully, step by step, and we have laid down other larger aims that the party and its instruments in the Army are pursuing at present, in accordance with the new emphasis laid down by the party at the 13th and 14th AWP Central Committee plenums and with certain specific instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia. Relying upon these teachings and instructions we give priority to further increasing the political vigilance of base organizations, communists, cadres, and the whole of public opinion within the Army, to applying with imagination and initiative the line of the party and fulfilling the demands of our people's military art, to strengthening unity among members of the armed services, between the armed services and the people, and between cadres and the masses, and we also give priority to the struggle against all forms of carelessness toward the propaganda of the enemy, against every alien manifestations and sign of liberal, bureaucratic, office-bound, and spectator mentalities, and against sloth and baseline self-justification. The work of the party is now better and more concretely engaged in raising military alertness and training to a higher level, obtaining a broader view of the real struggle and of the modern international political-military situation, and instilling a militant outlook in people, so that they will work harder for better solutions to these problems, and struggle against signs of and adaptations to average and mediocre standards.

GREEK DEPUTY MEETS WITH GJYZARI, DEPARTS

AU210807 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 21, (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, the deputy to the Greek Parliament Apostolis Lazaris paid a friendly visit to our country recently. On this occasion, he visited work and production centers and cultural institutions in the district of Tirana, Gjirokaster, Sarande, Kruje, Berat and Durres.

He was also received by the chairman of the State Planning Commission Niko Gjyzari, who had a warm and friendly talks with him.

The Greek deputy left our country.

After the review of the trade and economic relations the two sides ascertained that the cooperation is undergoing an upgrade development. The first steps have been made in the carrying out of large scale projects in the sphere of industry, agriculture and techno-scientific cooperation. The exchange of merchandise is constantly widening. At the same time both sides stressed that there are still unused possibilities for widening and deepening of the cooperation, which should answer to the potentials of the economies of the two countries.

The session is continuing with discussions on concrete questions of the cooperation.

MLADENOV HONORED WITH 'HIGH' SOVIET AWARD

AU211931 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] The State Council awards the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Comrade Petur Mladenov for active participation in the building of socialism and in connection with his 50th birthday. The greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to Comrade Petur Mladenov conveys most cordial fraternal greetings on the occasion of his 50th birthday and the award of the Georgi Dimitrov Order. The greetings message notes that, having passed through the great school of the Dimitrov Komsomol, he grew up and was tempered in the fighting and creative ranks of the BCP as a dedicated Communist, an eminent representative of the April generation of leading party and state figures, and a consistent fighter in the construction of the new society. It is emphasized that Comrade Petur Mladenov is a worthy continuer of the glorious traditions of our party, an untiring fighter for realizing the peaceloving foreign policy of Bulgaria and [word indistinct] the indissoluble Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Wishes are expressed for good health, inexhaustible energy, and creative successes in his highly responsible activity for the further socialist advance of the motherland.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has awarded the Red Banner of Labor Order to Comrade Petur Mladenov. The high award is given for his services in strengthening the fraternal friendship and the comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

After mentioning the city's sights and historical landmarks, Kojzar writes about the political climate in the city. In this connection he says that the influence of the crisis years is still being felt, although steadily declining. "Many younger teachers and scientific workers at the Jagiellonian University are still hesitating to take part in public life. The Socialist Youth Union at the university is still not very strong, the students union, which pretends to be nonpolitical, has the upper hand. Also the number of party members among students in some departments is minimal. There has been no success in making up for the two-thirds drop in the membership base, although extreme views are no longer heard -- Jan Godyn, secretary for organizational affairs of the university's PZPR committee, assesses the state of affairs.

"Thus far, neither Marxism-Leninism, nor scientific communism, nor other disciplines they were teaching prior to the crisis have been reinstated. Only political science has been. According to the university staff, Marxism-Leninism must permeate all disciplines. However, the majority of lecturers are not party members, some are even influenced by the church. At the university there are even teachers who have actively supported the so-called Solidarity in the crisis years. It will not be easy to assert the aforementioned intention.

"Also the church is trying to maintain its influence over youth. The church is setting up clubs at local churches, in which young people can comprehensively develop their personalities [vsestrane vyzit], it arranges summer camps for parents and children almost gratis," Kojzar says.

In another part of his article, he is disturbed by the fact that in Wawel, in the crypt which holds the coffins of Polish kings, there is also the coffin of General Pilsudski. "Visitors to the place put fresh flowers right on his coffin every morning," Kojzar says.

COLOTKA ADDRESSES GLASSWORK TRADE UNIONISTS

LD212033 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1620 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, Slovak government premier visited the Central Slovak glassworks today, the national enterprise (?Poltar) in (?Zlatna) in the Lucenec District, where they are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding of glass production. He spoke to the best workers on the enterprise's future and on the district's housing problems. Comrade Peter Colotka emphasized at a festive trade union conference the need for quickly modernizing the factory in the interest of improving the technical level of production.

BENO EMPHASIZES NEW WORK METHODS, STYLES

LD220556 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Miklaus Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, got acquainted today with safeguarding the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Domazlice district. During a conversation with front-ranking aktiv officials, he expressed interest in improving the quality of the party's membership base and deepening its leading role. In conversation he pointed to the need to implement comprehensively the third session of the party's Central Committee and stressed, above all, the significance of implementing new methods and styles of work. He expressed interest in the standards of the work of the primary party organizations.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES LACK OF CEMA COOPERATION

AU211314 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 20 August on page 6 carries a 1,000-word Dusan Brabec article entitled "Transporta's Demand: Stop Talking and Start Acting; Direct Ties Are a Genuine Solution." The author describes the difficulties encountered by the Transporta enterprise of Chrudim -- the CSSR's largest manufacturer of conveyor belts, lifts, escalators, scales and balances for trade and industry, modern storage capacities, fork lifts, and the like, in seeking to establish direct ties with partner in CEMA countries.

A few years ago, Brabec says, Transporta established contacts with partners in Hungary, since the Transporta-manufacturered NC-type machine tools would benefit from Hungarian-made special electronics, which as yet no one in the CSSR produces with such high technological parameters. Nothing came of it, however, because "the Hungarian side was not interested in bilateral cooperation, demanded trade relations only -- payment, and, moreover, hard currency [valuty]."

Transporta also produces top-of-the-line control systems for the storage sector. "Representatives of specialized enterprises established contacts in Poland. Unfortunately, things remained only at the level of general information. The partners, once they mastered the problem, did not manifest subsequent genuine interest...Since 1982 talks have been underway with a Soviet party about long distance conveyor belt transportation for Siberia's extreme conditions. Transporta has succeeded in designing, developing, and constructing the entire equipment, but to date the decision about its manufacture has not been made. Because of the complex administrative work on both sides there has been no success in finding a way to test the long distance transportation systems at extreme temperature -- 50 degrees Celsius below zero." That is why the decision on when Transporta will begin manufacturing this equipment "still hangs in the air," Brabec says.

The author goes on to say that "there are also plenty of similar problem in the sphere of the production of equipment for the storage sector and in the sphere of the production equipment for bulk [kusova] transport that includes the reception and issuance of goods from storage. Until now no rules have been agreed to which enterprises in our country and in othe countries should adhere. Bilaterally we come across the lack of clarity and non-uniformity in respect of customs regulations. Norms do not have standarized specifications. During negotiations it frequently happened that an agreement could be arrived at only because this or that party ignored the regulations in effect in CEMA. How, then, can the enterprises of two member-states come to an agreement?

DELAY IN GABEIKOVO - NAGYMAROS PROJECT ANALYZED

AU201047 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 August on page 3 carries a 2,600-word article by Ivan Zradula, department head at the West Slovak CPSL Regional Committee, and Bratislava PRAVDA staff journalists Milan Zelenay and Maria Slaninova entitled "The Hydro Project Needs a Different Speed of Work." The article analyzes problems connected with the construction of the Czebchoslovak section of the joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric power project on the Danube.

According to the authors, the problems started last year when a new stage of building work, the layingr of concrete, started at Gabcikovo. Instead of 112,000 cubic meters of concrete, only "less than one-half of this planned volume" was laid in the foundations of the Gabcikovo power plant in 1985.

In one section of the article, Oborsky concedes that there are also emigres who "made it" in the West, In this connection he says: "The tennis player Navratilova who played in our country recently as a member of the U.S. ladies' team is one of the world's spots stars. She is an emigre who acquired U.S. citizenship long ago. As we sometimes say, she is really an ace, she has already been a star on the tennis scene for years. No one in our country denies this. But she, too, cannot deny that she had received her first racket in our country and that she had gone through the world-famous Czecholovak tennis school. She then defected, to sell her skills profitably. In the Stavanice tennis stadium, she was applauded by our genuine sports fans -- for her performance. After all, we are not inappreciative. However, there were also people in the crowd who in a provocative manner cheered not the sportswoman Navratilova but the emige Navratilova. Could it be that standing there, at the tennis court, they too dreamt their dreamed about the great possibilities and big money in the capitalist world?

"Incidentally, one reader has written us that Navratilova had to be 'dumb' while in our country, that is, that we did not let her utter a single word. No, she was not dumb. We in RUDE PRAVO quoted her statement in which she appreciated the correct attitude of our authorities as well as our tennis functionaries toward her. We behaved toward her normally, like human beings. But for us an emigre remains an emigre, even if she has the flag of a different country on her skirt."

In concluding, Oborsky also mentions the case of the recently defected hockey players Musil and Pivonka, members of the Dukla Jihlava Army Club and of the national team. Commenting on their defection, he says: "There is no point talking about their morals, because they -- like anyone who sees nothing but profit and money -- do not possess any morals. They should remember that in the jungle of professional sports and managers' commercial interests it is difficult to hold one's own but easy to go under."

Josef Pavek's review of Milos Forman's "Amadeus" objects to the fact that, in the film, "Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is expelled from Prague, and that this happens in a film 200 years after the glorious Prague world premiere of his 'opera of operas,' Don Giovanni." Although the film was shot in Prague, Pavek says, Forman used the city "merely as a coulisse for appearances and scenes set in Vienna of those days and simply omitted from the context of Mozart's life his greatest work, Don Giovanni, which is a the same time one of the pinnacles of the world's operatic culture, and which Mozart dedicated 'to his people of Prague, who understood him. '"Pavek protests that the film "replaced the broad process of democratization of the period of our national awakening, into which Mozart with his progressive orientation fitted perfectly well and even became one of its major figures, with long dialogues between Salieri and his father confessor" and that "at variance with reality" it seeks to depict Salieri as a musical dilettante and upholds the "romantic proposition about Mozart's alleged murder by Salieri." Pavek concludes his film review by saying that "Amadeus" is therefore "an unquestionable disappointment for experts and admirers of Mozart's work and for the lovers of Mozart's Prague," regardless of its "purely cinematic qualities" and the "official recognition" which it received in the world.

Toasts Exchanged

LD212025 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Helsinki, 21 Aug (ADN) -- Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen has stated that Finnish-GDR cooperation has a firm foundation. At a banquet which he gave this evening in honor of the GDR foreign minister, Vayrynen said that today's talks also testify to the positive development and good state of bilateral relations.

The Finnish foreign minister referred to the great possibilities in expanding trade and stressed that the forthcoming Leipzig Autumn Fair is a good forum for continuing talks in this field.

There are now observable signs of a change for the better in the international arena. Vayrynen emphasized the significance of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. Finland consistently supports the conclusion of a treaty on banning all nuclear weapons tests and considers useful all measures which serve the materialization of such an agreement. "We satisfactorily welcome for this reason General Secretary Gorbachev's statement according to which the Soviet Union will adhere to the unilateral nuclear weapons test moratorium until the end of the year."

The Finnish foreign minister spoke out in favor of the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The meetings arranged within the CSCE framework have shown that it is the correct forum for developing security and cooperation on the European Continent. The continuity of this process must be guaranteed.

He stated in conclusion: "Safeguarding the stable and peaceful situation in our immediate vicinity, in the north, is extremely important for our country. One of the means of strengthening this situation is securing the freedom from nuclear weapons which prevails in the north through the creation of a nuclear weapons free zone."

In his toast, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stressed the GDR and Finland's joint efforts in struggling for peace, in strengthening international security, and in reducing the danger of a nuclear inferno. He said: "Not war or peace [as received], but never again war, the exclusively peaceful solution of conflicts, and peaceful balancing out of interests in the path which alone leads into the future."

This new situation compelling demands a new approach to those problems of the world upon which peace or war depends. The decision recently announced by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev that the Soviet Union will again extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions was welcomed by the Council of State, the People's Chamber, and the government, and by all GDR citizens. The significant Soviet decision proved: "Anyone who truly has the will for peace, for eliminating the danger of nuclear war, also steps out boldly on all paths which lead to it."

The GDR uses its opportunities to contribute to calming the tense world situation.

The GDR foreign minister said that Finnish foreign policy meets with high esteem in the GDR. This is true of the Finnish proposal for a nuclear weapons free zone in northern Europe and the multifarious activities toward its realization, and of Finland's role as trustee of the CSCE process, which has stood the test of time and opened up for Europe the prospect of peaceful coexistence.

He went on: "The program put forward by the Soviet Union for the total and worldwide elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of our century, and the Budapest appeal by the Warsaw Pact participant states for a reduction of troops and conventional armaments in Europe are the expression of a consistent effort to build dependable bridges to bring about a change for the better in the presently complicated international situation." Every state, large or small, can and must join in working toward this.

STOPH MEETS WITH JORDANIAN EDUCATION MINISTER

LD212115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1858 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Aug (ADN) -- The GDR is ready for further expansion of the good relations with Jordan in the interest of peace and to mutual benefit. This was stressed by GDR Premier Willi Stoph in a conversation held today with Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad, minister of higher education of Jordan.

Willi Stoph said that in its foreign policy, the GDR supports a factual, results-oriented dialogue with all forces who are prepared for agreement and to contribute to an amelioration of the international situation. This also includes a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the problems of the Near East, which could be achieved by the collective efforts of all interested parties.

The guest stressed that despite differing social systems in the GDR and Jordan, there are positions of agreement on basic political questions of the present, which form a solid basis for the development of bilateral relations. The two ministers agreed to the further development of existing contacts between universities and colleges, and prepared proposals for the 1987-88 cultural working plan.

REFUGEE PROBLEM ANALYZED: WEST IS RESPONSIBLE

LD161116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0117 GMT 16 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Aug (ADN) -- Under the headline "Reliable Yardstick, the Maintenance of International Law/What is Behind the Campaign on the So-called Asylum Seeker Question," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following commentary on Saturday:

In relations between states the principles and norms of international law alone apply. Those forces in the FRG and in Berlin (West) which have been stirring up the so-called asylum seeker question for weeks should also observe this. These circles are not at all well advised in trying to lay problems at the GDR's door which they themselves have created.

How do matters really stand? As we know, the statement by the GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman on 10 August 1986 made it clear that as a transit country the GDR has no reason to deny foreigners transit through the GDR just because they want to go to Berlin (West). This statement has also received attention in the FRG because it puts things in prespective.

When granting transit to citizens from other states through its sovereign territory, the GDR is buided by the internationally recognized principle in international law of freedom of transit. As an important transit country in Europe, the GDR adheres strictly to this principle which goes back to the convention of Barcelona of 20 April 1921 on the freedom of transit traffic.

The majority of states in the world fundamentally support this, though of course each state is responsible for laying down the conditions for granting transit.

As far as the GDR is concerned, it allows transit to every foreigner, whatever his nationality, race, religion, political conviction, or country of origin. In this the GDR is also in accord with the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights of 1966.

In this the GDR also works on the basis that, in accordance with the principle of respecting sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, it is not up to the GDR to decide whether transit travelers will or will not be granted entry to, transit through, residence, or asylum in third countries. To decide on that is exclusively up to the organs of the state or area responsible for the decision there.

The GDR also makes it possible by this practice for asylum seekers to decide freely in which state or area they wish to make such an application. This is also in line with the principles of the 1967 UN declaration on the right of asylum. This says that other states should respect the asylum that a state grants people in exercising its sovereignty and should undertake no measures against any of these people such as turning them away at the border.

In the FRG an "obligation" to deny transit to asylum seekers would be regarded as an intrusion in the much praised freedom of movement and as a gross disregard of human rights. So why do they want to construct such an "obligation" regarding the GDR?

The generally recognized principles of international law are of course also the decisive factor in our relations with the FRG and Berlin (West). To proceed otherwise would mean that the GDR would have to exclude travelers from transit and to turn them back only because under certain circumstances they are not wanted there.

Even in the FRG the question is increasingly being asked as to whether it is right to call on the GDR to cooperate in preventing the entry of foreigners, when it is well-known that even the FRG border authorities are not allowed to turn back foreigners if they request asylum when crossing the border. Do they really want to transfer to the GDR the right to decide who can request asylum in the FRG?

Deciding this -- to say it once again -- cannot be a matter for the GDR, its border authorities, or its airline. This does not exclude the possibility of reaching agreements with neighboring states on procedures for granting transit while maintaining the principle of freedom of transit, as has been the case with Sweden and Denmark and since 1 February 1986 with the FRG Government too.

The situation is different with regard to Berlin (West). As can be read in the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, this city does not belong to the FRG and may not be governed by it. In matters concerning the security and status of this city, which without doubt include the issue of cross-border traffic, the FRG does not have competence to represent Berlin (West) to the outside world. This is because Berlin (West) is under occupation law and the Western powers have the say there. It is not possible for the GDR to decide who is entitled to enter Berlin (West) or who can or cannot seek asylum there. The GDR has nothing to do with this. This is a matter for the three allies or their representatives. This state of affairs is not disputed either by realistically thinking forces in the FRG and Berlin (West) or by reputable foreign international lawyers.

Certain forces in the West however still find it difficult to stick to the realities which exist. To hold on to "Greater Berlin" ambitions and to perceive Berlin (West) as part of the FRG in contradiction to these realities and the concluded treaties is and remains a pipe dream. It can only be a source of amazement that attempts are now being made to shift the blame for practical problems now present in Berlin (West) on to the GDR. We know for example that the three Western powers and the Senate rule out normal border controls on the border between Berlin (West) and the GDR in the region of the capital, Berlin, with the exception of customs checks. The worn-out assertion that the "asylum-seeker problems" have been exacerbated by the possibilities of immigration via Berlin-Shoenefeld Airport is also untenable. According to dependable sources in the FRG, most of those seeking asylum in fact come to the FRG via routes which do not touch GDR airspace. These routes, via Western countries, the FRG's sea border, and particularly Frankfurt/Main Airport, are themselves quite well enough known to the competent organs in the FRG.

Silence is also very wisely kept about the fact that about 4 million people in the FRG have no jobs and that over 80,000 in Berlin (West) are also unemployed. Years ago, when there was a lack of manpower in the FRG and Berlin (West) for hard and dangerous work, they were recruited in droves for cheap money in countries in Asia and Africa. For example, in Berlin (West), every 10th inhabitant is a foreign citizen. Now, because of the deterioration in the economic and social situation, they want to be rid of these people again. Evidently, political capital can be made from hatred of and hostility toward foreigners in the run-up to the next elections. The GDR will not take part in such practices. The GDR has been, is, and remains interested in flourishing cooperation on the basis of generally acknowledged principles and norms of international law and of the mutual recognition of legitimate rights. That is our maxim and we act in accordance with it.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH FINNISH YOUTH -- On 7 August the exchange of experiences within the sixth GDR youth week in Finland was continued in Helsinki. Lutz Godau, member of the office of the FDJ Central Council, and Olli Rehn, chairman of the National Committee of the Finnish Youth Organizations, signed a working agreement for the coming years. In it they speak out in favor of jointly supporting all actions and measures serving a ban on nuclear tests, the elimination of all nuclear arms, and the establishment of nuclear-free zones and corridors. They also speak out in favor of a revival of the all-European cooperation of youth and students. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Aug 86 pp 1-2 AU]

SOLIDARITY SHIPMENT FOR NICARAGUA -- The recent solidarity consignment from the GDR Solidarity Committee was received with great pleasure and gratitude in Managua on the weekend of 9-10 August. It consists mainly of urgently needed medicines, blankets, and materials for education. The goods are to be divided among families that had to be evacuated from the north of Nicaragua because of the terrorist attacks of the counterrevolution. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Aug 86 p 2 AU]

JANOS BERECZ SPEECH ON CONSTITUTION DAY

LD202213 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 86

["Excerpts" from a speech by Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at a rally in Kalocs on 20 August -- recorded

[Text] The day 20 August is also the symbol of national unity based on the alliance policy. It expresses the cooperation in our country of the allied working classes, strata, social groups and people of different working classes, strata, social groups and people of different origins and world outlook, and their endeavors for the enrichment of our society and the advancement of our people.

During its history our nation has often been divided by conflict and internal confrontation. However, there was one endeavor which held together the progressive forces of our people in times of history: the serving of the idea and policy ensuring the creation of our nation's unity in the interest of the maintenance and blossoming of the homeland.

After the laws of King Stephen, founder of the state, which by giving expression to the ideas of the age on national existence attached our country to the world as it was then known, to the process of progress, the struggle of a millenium forged into a will again and again the demand of the people: that they should have rights in this land and not just a bare existence. This was expressed by the momentous thought of Sandor Petoefi [19th century poet] that "the homeland is where the law is". In this spirit the Hungarian Jacobins attempted to create the first Hungarian bourgeois constitution. This is why the leaders of 1848 drafted a constitution, and this is why the constitution of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, the fundamental document which brought the iron law of history -- that the home land, the law and the power of the working classes are closely linked to natural justice -- was born on 28 June 1919.

Our fundamental law, which was ratified in 1949 and is still valid with its amendments, states that the working class exercises power together with the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other working strata of society. The law fixes the situation that has evolved, tht is, the socialist national unity created over the past years and the wide-ranging unity based on the identical nature of the interests of different strata. At the same time the law points the way, the direction. The united efforts and the dilligent, enduring work of workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia, young and older generations, party members and those outside the party, religious people and atheists are needed so that the social concensus can become even fuller in the future.

During our history we have never had a better chance to achieve real social understanding than we have had in this most recent period. And perhaps never has unity been so essential as it is today.

Esteemed rally, the Hungarian people have often shown in the past that they want to live and develop and that they are able to advance into the world's vanguard. The Hungarian people have good abilities, spiritual capabilities and moral posture for this purpose.

If a force exists among the people which carries a leading idea and advocates it for this advancement, then Hungary tackles successfully even the most serious difficulties. Today such a force does exist: the MSZMP which, in past decades, has proven its devotion and aptitude for leading society. Although in terms of its character our party is a worker's party, the fact that its policy expresses the interests of the entire people and thus is also the party of the entire nation makes the party suitable for fulfilling this leading role. It is precisely the trust gained by the party which is the factor by which we are able to correctly answer the challenges and which cement the national concensus even during frequent clashes of interests.

The basis of this trust is that the people know well the MSZMP principles. The party stands on the ideological ground of Marxism-Leninism; it is part of the international communist and worker's movement -- it has never denied this -- but, at the same time, it is the party of the whole Hungarian nation. It nurtures as its own our homeland's history and traditions, and it accepts the progressive heritage of every previous historical phase. Naturally, the party, as the party of the working people, proclaims itself first of all the executor of the endeavors of the formerly exploited and oppressed classes, but it views with respect and gratitude the memories of all those who advanced the cause of Magyardom, who made sacrifices with their actions for the blossoming and better future of the country. The country's population also knows that the party takes a stand in affairs affecting the fate of the nation with great responsibility, paying lively attention to the people's opinions and according to the real interests of the great majority. It is our conviction that the development of socialism, economic and technical-scientific progress, can be speeded up and that, in a way favorable to us Hungarians, we can solve the dilemma of catching up versus falling behind.

We have a realistic program for socialist development such as the resolution of the 13th MSZMP Congress and the Seventh 5-year Plan. We have no reason to review the objectives laid down in these documents but it is also true, however, that more effort from all of us than hitherto, is necessary for us to fulfill the tasks. Our program demands an effort from the entire society, from the administration, just as much as from any working man; it demands a united and coordinated action on all levels of direction and execution.

The majority of the nation supports the political and economic leadership of the country in our strengthening of the socialist character in our society, in our guarding the workers power and the social ownership of the industrial and agricultural plants, banks and planned economic management. However, at the same time the Hungarian people also understand and appreciate that we are looking for forms of communal ownership which operate more flexibly, a more effective system of material incentives, new modes of distribution strictly on the basis of work. We want aptitude and skill to be the most esteemed feature of the Hungarian man, and we want more and more of these features to be rewarded with appropriate recognition.

The differences in living standards which have evolved in our days do, on the other hand, irritate many people. More and more see, however, that it is to the benefit of all if incomes grow in accordance with the value of work and in a way which encourages achievement. it is beyond doubt, however, that we will still have to do a lot to eliminate (?the possibility of) gaining profits without work. People are angry and they use harsh words because of the increase of income and wealth derived from corruption and theft. They are right too; these must be faced. At the same time it is also true that it is not enough to keep pointing upward; in our working society the order and discipline, justice and legally gained income depend on everyone, on the party member, and on the member of the government, every citizen. No one institution is able to create order the millions of working people are merely waiting and perhaps are expecting something of somebody else. However, they are right in that the circumstances require from the party decisive measures, exact guidelines and model behaviour. And if critical remarks are voiced because of measures serving the implementation of the resolution of the 13th party congress are delayed, are not prepared in time, then we must also accept these and take them to heart in the future.

CORRECTION TO KARPATI SPEECH AT CONSTITUTION DAY CEREMONY

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Karpati Speaks," published in the 21 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages F 2-3, from last paragraph of F 2 to end of paragraph two on page F 3:

Delete last paragraph of page F 2 beginning "We have a" to paragraph two on page 3 ending "in the future." (deleting inadvertantly inserted passages from speech by MSZMP Secretary Janos Berecz).

ARTICLE PRAISES CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

AU211546 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs: "Together, for Our Prosperity" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Excerpts] One of the decisive factors of today's Hungarian society is that, FOR A LONG TIME ALREADY, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE CHURCH HAS BEEN REASSURINGLY SETTLED. We can regard as one of the values of our socialist system worthy of respect that THIS COOPERATION IS RESPECTED AND DESIRED IN THE VIEW OF BOTH THE STATE AND THE CHURCH. In our homeland, citizens' freedom of conscience -- also laid down in the Constitution -- is observed. [passage omitted]

AN IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENT OF THE HISTORICAL PERIOD OF THE LAST THREE DECADES IS THAT, AS A RESULT OF GRADUAL AND CONSISTENT COMMON EFFORTS, CONFIDENCE BETWEEN COMMUNIST AND RELIGIOUS PEOPLE IN OUR COUNTRY HAS BEEN GRADUALLY RESTORED. An atmosphere has developed in which THE COMMON ACTIVITY OF PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT IDEOLOGIES, TRUE NATIONAL UNITY, HAS BECOME POSSIBLE. [passage omitted]

Together with the church leaders we proclaim that the relationship between state and church is not simply a sound state of affairs, but we are justified in saying that it is a common activity for the benefit of the entire people.

THE CHURCH POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT IS THE CONSTRUCTIVE REALIZATION OF THE TEACHING OF MARXISM-LENINISM UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF OUR HOMELAND. [passage omitted]

Ideological differences cannot stop cooperation between the socialist state and the church, because IN ADDITION TO FUNDAMENTAL DIVERGENCE, THERE ARE A LOT OF SIMILAR POINTS IN THE AIMS OF THE CHURCH AND THE SOCIALIST STATE. Our starting point is that IN OUR SOCIETY THE DIVIDING LINE IS NOT DRAWN BETWEEN THOSE WHO FOLLOW THE MATERIALIST WAY OF THINKING AND THOSE WHO ARE RELIGIOUS, BUT BETWEEN THE SUPPORTERS AND OPPONENTS OF SOCIALISM. An important principle of our church policy is that IT CONSIDERS THE RELIGIOUS MAN AN ALLY AND PARTNER IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

The experience of the decades has proved that IN THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM THE CHURCHES CAN -- AND THEY DO -- ACCEPT A PART OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES FACING SOCIETY. This is demonstrated by the fact that church representatives carry out useful public activity in our homeland. They are present in the parliament, in county, municipal, and village councils, and in various agencies of the PPF and the peace movement. [passage omitted]

Obviously, the cooperation of the state and the churches, the dialogue between Marxists and religious peoole, cannot aim at trying to remove the fundamental differences between the Marxist-Leninist ideology and Christian doctrines. With our government policy, with the practice of realizing our principles, we are striving to let people understand that MARXISTS AND GOD-FEARING PEOPLE ARE NOT ENEMIES OF EACH OTHER, BUT PEOPLE WITH A COMMON FATE, TRAVELING THE SAME ROAD. Today our homeland is a country where we have been carrying out in the past three decades a successful policy of cooperation between the communist and religious people, a policy in which THE COLLABORATION OF PEOPLE WITH DIFFERENT IDEOLOGIES HAS BECOME A LIVING REALITY. This has been one of the reasons for the significant international reputation our homeland enjoys today in almost all parts of the world.

Also, The renewed international activity of our churches shows that THEY HAVE FOUND THEIR PLACE AND SPHERE OF ACTIVITY IN OUR SOCIALIST SYSTEM, in shaping the destiny of the world. Their representatives are participating in significant forums as advocates of universal peace. [passage omitted]

National collaboration is a necessity not only in time of increasing problems awaiting solutions; and for this reason, the malicious -- mainly Western -- rumors are untenable according to which the death of Cardinal Lekai and the illness of other leading clergymen would "prophesy" the end of an ear. It has been proven by three decades that OUR POLITICAL LINE OF ALLIANCE IS NOT A TEMPORARY PHENOMENON, BUT A LASTING ELEMENT OF OUR SOCIALIST SYSTEM. For the present and future, for which we are laboring, belong to all of us.

AGRICULTURE COUNTIES AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

AU201310 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Aug 86 p 1

[Correspondent's report: "The Drought Continues to Present a Great Problem -- Where Possible, Irrigation Is Used -- Bacs County Already Prepares for Grape Harvest."]

[Text] There has been no considerable easing in the heat that has been prevailing for weeks and the thirsty fields have not received rain as there have been only scattered rain showers or rainstroms in the country. The drought is already delaying the soil cultivation work following harvesting, and the agricultural machines are almost sparkling in the soil. The harvesting of silage maize was begun in the southern areas of the country; unfortunately, however, plants meant for fodder must also be harvested in many places. These cornfields are undergoing forced ripening, only the uppermost leaves of the plants shows any signs of life. Some 114,000 hectares of cultivation have been irrigated so far and farms have put all available agricultural machines into operation all over the country. The ripening of vegetables and fruit has accelerated in the heat and the supply of these products can be said to be good at present. We must, however, take into account that the season will end sooner.

Among the counties affected by the drought this year we find Gyor-Sopron, where only one-third of many years' average rainfall has fallen in the past 2 and 1/2 months. There has been already a considerable reduction in income of cereals and now further difficulties are expected as a result of the damage caused to corn, sunflower, and sugar-beet. In spite of the drought, the supply of fodder to animals is said to be assured.

Plants suffering from drought have not received considerable rainfall in Fejer county, either. Farms have concluded the first ploughing after harvest but they stopped summer tilling as the bone-dry soil makes great demands on the agricultural machines. Harvesting of sunflower that will yield a lower than expected crop will commence next week. Expectations with regard to corn production are diminishing daily and the cornfields meant for seed-corn production are diminishing daily and the cornfields meant for seed-corn are particularly affected by the drought. At present, easing the damages is on the agenda of most agricultural enterprises. Financial problems are reduced by delaying purchases and halting development projects. This saving in costs, however, is not at all reassuring for the future.

There is no overall drought affecting the entire area of Hajdu-Bihar county but less rainfall than usual has also been recorded here in the last 2 months; the farms here concluded soil cultivation work following the harvesting on 120,000 hectares. However, they have been unable to prepare adquate seed-beds for the small seeds to be plated at the end of the summer period. Some 10 percent of the cultivation area is being irrigated.

On the sandy areas in Bacs-Kiskun county, some 5,000 hectares of corn for fodder had to be harvested and ensilaged due to forced ripening of the plants. Irrigation is being carried out with great energy and everywhere the available machines are being put into operation. The expected deficit from fodder plants presents the greatest problem in this country. Red pepper is already ripening: although the harvest will be smaller than expected, we can nevertheless expect adequate crops from the larger area of cultivation than last year. The early ripening grapes are being harvested, but the later ripening varieties show signs of withering due to the lack of water. Damage caused by frost also show that there will be no record harvest of grapes this year, either.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION DROPS FIRST HALF OF 1986

AU201431 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Aug 86 p 1

[Unattributed "correspondent's" report: "The Balance of the First Half -- Energy Consumption Dropped -- Weather Conditions Helped -- Savings Programs Are Necessary"]

[Text] This year's national economic plan stipulated that energy consumption cannot exceed the level of last year and that electrical energy consumption can increase by 2.7 percent. Data for the first 6 months show that the amount of energy utilized is 1.4 percent below that of last year. Consumption increased somewhat in the industrial and transport sectors, while it decreased in agriculture and the building industry. The total consumption of the productive sectors was slightly lower than last year. A significant decrease was registered in private and communal consumption. Consumption of electric energy increased only to a slight extent: 2.1 percent.

This can be attributed to the savings measures and to two other factors. On the one hand, economic performance did not reach the plan's targets, thus the demand for energy decreased. On the other hand, the extremely high private consumption dropped to the usual level.

In the first half, 47.7 percent of energy was derived from domestic resources, the rest from imports. Hydrocarbon production was somewhat lower than last year but stood slightly above the stipulated level. With 10,907,000 metric tons coal production was 323,000 metric tons less than last year. The greatest shortfall occurred in lignite production because the Gagarin Power Station ordered less than planned. The production of deep-cut mines was also lower due to the loss of production by certain mines and to the halt in production of non-working days. In the first half of last year the production on non-working days reached 646,000 metric tons of coal, while this year it was only 345,000 metric tons.

Domestic trade received almost 2.4 million metric tons of coal and coal-cake from the mining sector, which represented 135,000 metric tons of coal and 12,000 metric tons of coal-cake below the stipulated level. All this was satisfactory, apart from some problems in the range of the supply registered in certain areas.

In the first 6 months the national economic consumption of electric energy was 2.1 percent higher, while heating supplies were down 5.5 percent due to good weather conditions. The electricity output produced by nuclear power went up by 5.2 percent as compared to last year's level.

Thus, it can be seen that compared to last year's figures we managed to gain some advantages in the first 6 months' energy consumption and the preliminary data on the seventh month show that total consumption is 1.1 percent lower than in the same period last year -- although there was a slight increase in July's consumption. Nevertheless, since this decrease in consumption was mostly due to slower economic development and to good weather, it is worth calling attention to the following: FURTHER SAVINGS PROGRAMS AND REGULATIONS ARE NECESSARY [capitized paggage in italics] to arrive at a lower rate of consumption, which would be more and more due to better use of specific consumption, that is, to lower energy demands.

NEPSZABADSAG CRITICIZES YOUTH APOLITICISM

AU220819 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Jeno Farago: "A Political Generation?"]

[Excerpts] I do not think anyone from the generation of the "glorious winds" [fenyes szelek] would protest when told by the young people of today that "we envy you because you were luck to be able to take an active part in a revolutionary epoch-changing period." The same is true of the youth's claim that "our main problem is not that we were not given such a task but rather the fact that the extremely difficult struggle to make a living forces us into undimensional thinking." [passage omitted]

The revolutionary nature of the tasks forced and encouraged the older generation to simultaneously learn a trade, politics, leadership, experience, and fill leading posts as young men. Living in a community and thinking in terms of a community that inevitably derived from the revolutionary situation became the natural element of that generation, and all these facts together really forged the youth of those times into a generation. [passage omitted]

Understandably, for the generation growing up in the stabilization period following the events of 1956, the connection between the current revolutionary tasks and the strategy and prospects of social development is not so clear and visible as it was in the years following the liberation. On top of that, as a result of the slowdown in the rate of development of recent years, the sudden halt in economic development, and the well-known economic difficulties, making a living has become more difficult, a fact that a young man expresses as follows: "There is, therefore, an economic bottleneck which limits desires and possibilities from the start," meaning by this not only the difficulties of establishing a family and home but also the difficulties encountered in professional advancement, difficulties that force many young people to leave their career in hope of entrepreneurial possibilities and success. [passage omitted]

There is only one way of solving the problems of young people at the beginning of their career: A closer connection should be created between the elimination of economic bottlenecks, that is the widening of economic possibilities, and the possibilities of creating an individual existence. In places where this is done -- I could mention the example of industrial enterprises. State farms -- there are bonuses for innovations, and there are regular wage supplements deriving from innovations, and there are regular wage supplements deriving from innovations, ideas, and rationalization. A successfully operating enterprise is able to provide more financial assistance for establishing a family and a home and in such an enterprise there are quick promotions and courageous tasks meant for the selection of the best. Unfortunately, the above-mentioned possibilities are still only exceptions partially due to the country's general economic situation and partially due to local deficiencies, mistakes, incompetence, and helplessness. [passage omitted]

There are people who regard the generations that grew up in the period of stabilization following the events of 1956 as being political and even anti-political. There are facts that prove the generalization here is unjustified. The young people who are starting on their career today are naturally engaged in politics in a different way than their predecessors. Immediately after the liberation, in the case of the active generation on the start of their career, the relations between politics and professional work were direct, due to the nature of the tasks of the time. Today, the relations between politics and professional work are more indirect, more transposable, and politics do not interfere directly with professional work today. There is no doubt, however, that, in the long run, the professional and political tasks are interconnected and are closely related in strategic goals. It is just that this connection is not so spectacular. [passage omitted]

The years of stabilization following the events of 1956, the socialist reorganization of agriculture, the numerous new aspects of the policy of alliance, dynamic economic development, and then the modification of the system of economic management represented spectacular tasks. Today, however, the renewal of our economic, political, and social institutional system is part of a long-term reform process and is a function of our cultural progress; therefore, it is a process of slower historical steps. [passage omitted]

In the period of stabilization, mainly professional work, closely related studies, and the tasks offering genuine and useful public actively lead to ideological and political awareness and political activity. [passage omitted]

There is need to increasingly deploy forces that create community values and community organizing energies both in the work places and in all the areas of public life and public activity. [passage omitted]

LOSONCZI WELCOMES CANCER CONGRESS DELEGATES

LD212024 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Budapest, August 21 (MTI) -- The 14th international cancer congress began in Budapest Thursday, with a ceremonious opening. The World Congress of the International Union Against Cancer was opened at Budapest's sports hall by Dr. Karoly Lapis, chairman of the congress, and then the floor was taken by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, chief patron of the congress, who welcomed the nearly 8 thousand cancer researchers and therapists from 82 countries in the name of the Presidential Council and the government of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Speaking of the achievements made in Hungary in the struggle against cancer Pal Losonszi stressed that the health portfolio in the Hungarian People's Republic has been devoting and will continue to devote particular attention to measures promoting the success of the struggle. Important resolutions have been taken to support research, to improve the efficiency of screening, and to procure up-to-date radiation sources, [as received] while at the same time there has been a steadily expanding social movement as indicated in the aspiration of the Hungarian people to promote the government programme with all means at its disposal. Despite the fact that because of size, Hungary is not one of the great countries, it is recognized by the world of science for its research and therapeutic activity. There have also been significant research achievements made by Hungarian cancer researchers opening abroad, and it is a pleasure that so many of them are participating in this congress.

"This meeting is expected to be an exchange of information gained by experience between scientists and clinicians, and as such it recognizes no frontiers, rising above world outlooks, and placing itself at the service of people, and the peaceful co-existence of nations. In recent years Budapest has been host to several major international meetings. We are always happy to meet this type of request, which we consider an honour," stated the president of the Presidential Council, declaring that he was happy to undetake the role of host to the 14th international cancer congress in his own name and the name of all the socialist countries. Finally, he expressed the hope that the meeting would be a success, leading to the restoration of the health of many cancer patients, as a service to both the individual and the societies in which they lived. [passage omitted]

DEPUTY PREMIER LAJOS FALUVEGI VISITS PRC

For Chinese media accounts of Faluvegi's visit to the PRC see the Eastern Europe section of the 21 August China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM 18 AUGUST SESSION

AU220714 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The Government Press Office reports that the government presidium met on 18 August. The first point on the agenda of the meeting was the adoption of a Council of Ministers' work schedule covering the period up until the end of this year.

The work schedule was based on decisions stemming from resolutions adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress. The plan also takes account of the theses contained in a statement delivered by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on 12 November 1985 and in the directions of government work adopted by the Council of Ministers in November 1985. The plan contains about 80 tasks outlined in 13 subject groups. During the second half of 1986, several dozen government draft resolutions will be examined. Among the areas to be covered by these resolutions will be health care and the medical professions; the organization and functioning of domestic trade; geodesy and cartography; and forestry.

Work on the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986-90 and on draft fiscal plans will be completed by the end of this year. Proposals concerning actions designed to reduce the level of inflation will form an integral part of the National Socioeconomic Plan. In accordance with the underlying principles of the economic restructuring process and the goal of raising the export production level, proposals pertaining to the financing of pro-export investment will be examined. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress, the review of organizational structures and the job certification of posts in the state administration and economic and organizational structures will be continued. The program for the introduction of automation, robots, and electronics into the economy will be examined and analyzed during the upcoming 5 years. The following areas will be evaluated: activities designed to promote more efficient use of fixed assets in the national economy; branch savings programs for the years 1986-90; and the implementation of suggestions stemming from a state and party review of certain industries.

The activities of state enterprises workforce self-management bodies will be examined from the point of view of the functioning of the law on enterprises.

In keeping with earlier decisions made by the Council of Ministers, proposals for improving the provision of finance and credit for housing construction and speeding up the acquisition of land for housing projects will be examined. The housing regulations law [prawo lokalowe] will also be amended. During the current year the Council of Ministers will also deal with problems in education and the initial career opportunities for young people, environmental protection, health, trade, and services.

The formulation of a government legislative program for the period up until the end of 1990 and the preparation of proposals designed to improve cooperation between the government and the PPR Sejm, and between the government and the trade unions will be important tasks.

Of those tasks that are performed continually, tasks concerning the problems in the following areas will be among the most important: the national economic situation; Central Annual Plan fulfilment; the monetary and market situation; and employment.

Next, the Government Presidium received a report on the outcome of talks held in Moscow between 16 an 18 August by Polish and Soviet governmental working parties.

The development of direct contacts between Poland and the Soviet Union creates conditions for proceeding to higher forms of economic integration, including joint economic activity and the setting up of joint enterprises.

The talks resulted in agreeing on the preparation of concrete agreements concerning the creation of enterprises, the statutes of these enterprises -- which will describe the way in which funds are to be established -- the supply of raw materials and technology, and the distribution of output and profits. It was agreed that there is great scope for setting up organizations that will coordinate economic activity in various fields. Preliminary agreement was reached on a list of enterprises and organizations between which direct economic ties will be established as well as on a list of areas for joint economic activity.

The working groups also examined the possibility of increasing trade between the two ministries of foreign trade, districts, towns, and department stores.

Next, the Government Presidium approved a draft Council of Ministers resolution defining those investment projects for which state enterprises and certain other units of the socialized economy do not have to provide securities. The draft resolution creates the necessary conditions for the implementation of the program for the development of agriculture and the foods economy up until 1990 approved by the PPR Sejm on 24 June 1983. The program envisages, among other things, a significant expansion and modernization of production capacity, the expansion of storage facilities for farm produce, and a more balanced distribution of technology in remaining industries, with particular attention being paid to ensuring the production of high quality goods.

The Government Presidium also approved a Council of Ministers' draft resolution on improving energy and economic conditions affecting agricultural production in greenhouses. The resolution is designed to ensure that state enterprises can pursue profitable greenhouse production. The resolution envisages the modernization of greenhouses, which will reduce their consumption of energy by over 30 percent and will make it possible to use exclusively cheap and non-conventional sources of heating in the future.

DAILY REPORTS ON URBAN 12 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

AU221425 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Aug 86 pp 4, 5

["Transcript" of press conference held by Jerzy Urban for foreign and Polish journalists on 12 August in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Gulio Gelibter, ANSA: Could you confirm or deny that General Milewski has been removed from the party? Are any investigations in progress against him? I apologize for asking you these questions because you have said that it is now in your power to answer them, but we have applied to the Central Committee and the Interior Ministry and have still not received any information. That is why we are trying to obtain an answer.

Urban: I am sorry, but all I am able to do is to repeat what I said at my previous conference: I am not authorized to give information on internal party matters. [passage omitted]

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Last week you were asked two questions about General Milewski, but they were not included in the transcript of last week's press conference. Are these transcripts, which are carried by RZECZPOSTPOLITA, subject to regular censorship or control? Are you responsible for this censorship or have you nothing to do with it?

Urban: I proofread the transcripts prior to publication to ensure thay are faithful and without mistakes. These transcripts were, are, and will be faithful. The question you have asked me I asked of RZECZPOSPOLITA yesterday and I was told that the passage you have in mind was omitted from last week's issue for technical reasons. It went astray somewhere between the editorial room and the printing room. I was told I would receive more information on this subject. Perhaps you will think that what I am saying lacks credibility, but the next transcript carried by RZECZPOSPOLITA will confirm the credibility of what I am saying. [passage omitted]

Michael Kaufman, THE NEW YORK TIMES: When Adam Michnik was released yesterday from Parczewo was he asked to state in writing that he would refrain from political activities? If so, what was his reaction?

Urban: I know nothing about the circumstances of his release and I doubt that he was encouraged to sign anything of the kind.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: How many of those who have been released in line with the 17 July law have signed declarations in which they admit to their past errors and promise to refrain from such activities?

Urban: I am unable to answer this question, one reason being that procedures of such releases vary. Some people attend talks, some sign declarations that they will refrain from violating the laws, and some sign the protocols on the talks they have with authorities. I have no statistics on this. [passage omitted]

Gulio Gelibter, ANSA: Although you have said that you are not authorized to give information on internal party matters, could you confirm or deny that some criminal investigations have been instituted against General Milewski? Another question: In his interview with an Italian weekly Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski said that Solidarity had been ready to use weapons in defending its interests and that the Polish authorities are able to prove this. Can you confirm this?

Urban: I have no information in connection with your first question. As for your second question, it is true that in some plants specially prepared cold-steel weapons and various dangerous home-made implements were found that could be used as weapons, if necessary. [passage omitted]

Dominique Garraud, AFP: Has Mr Zbigniew Lewicki, who appeared on television some days ago, been released? Have persons connected with Bujak also been released under the terms of amnesty? Why did television describe Mr Lewicki as Bujak's political advisor?

Urban: Mr Zbigniew Lewicki still has not been released because no decision has been made in this connection. The situation of other people connected with Bujak depends on what offenses they committed and on the stage of investigations into their cases. Mr Lewicki was described as Bujak's advisor on the strength of evidence relating to Bujak. The results of investigations in the case of Bujak have still not been published. [passage omitted]

Renate Marsch, DPA: The Polish Episcopate and the press, including POLITYKA, have been sharply critical of the plans to introduce the subject of religious knowledge into secondary schools. We know that there are not enough instructors and no textbooks for this subject. In view of this, will school authorities introduce this subject in the next school year? How many instructors are prepared to teach this subject?

Urban: We are surprised that many church representatives continue to criticize the idea of teaching religious knowledge in schools. After all, our educational authorities want to expand one's knowledge about religion. This idea is based on the realization that religious beliefs in Poland are essential enough to make sure that young people possess the necessary historical and other knowledge on the subject of religion. This idea has its justification. Religious knowledge is one of a number of new subjects that will be included in the curricula in order to bring instruction closer to the basic problems of life in the country and the world. [passage omitted]

It is true that we have no instructors and textbooks for this subject, and that is why we will introduce it gradually as the instructors and textbooks become available. There are many instructors who are prepared to obtain further qualifications in religious knowledge, but there are only a few of those who are ready to teach it. [passage omitted]

Guy Dinmore, REUTER: About the homeless in Poland. Since there are no official statistics on the number of people who live in the streets I would like to refer to the data supplied by the Church, namely, that there are about 200,000 homeless people here who, as I have said, live in the streets. Since Poland has difficulties with sending sleeping bags and blankets to the United States because of increased customs duties, do you think that these items should be consigned to the domestic market in order to help these Polish homeless people in their difficult situation?

Urban: Sir, I see that homeless people have been discovered in Poland for the very reason that we have offered humanitarian help to the really homeless people in the United States. This discovery illustrates certain rules you use in political struggles, rules that certainly do not encourage any good processes in the world.

Second, I declare that there are no people in Poland who live permanently in the streets. In principle we have no such problem. I will never claim that in a country with 37 million people no individual will be found stranded in the street. There is no doubt that among so many people you will find those who have two heads or who live in the street. We have no social phenomenon of homelessness as such, but we certainly have various individual cases in the street. I know of no church data that there are 200,000 persons in Poland who live in the street. If five persons in our country do something in the street that is of interest to the Western media, these persons will at once be noticed and filmed. By the same token, I think that 200,000 homeless persons living in streets in our country would have been carefully photographed a long time ago by the Western press and their number would have been multiplied 5 times at least. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL'S DAUGHTER ARRESTED FOR BUJAK LINK

LD211930 Hamburg DPA in German 1819 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 21 Aug (DPA) -- Shortly after their return from a period of study in the United States, Julitta Mirkowicz-Wroniak, the daughter of a senior Polish Foreign Ministry official, and her husband Tadeusz Mirkowicz, have been arrested in Warsaw. It emerged in Warsaw today that an investigation is under way against the two -- who have been in custody since the start of the week -- for possible links with underground leader Zbigniew Bujak. [passage omitted]

BEJGER AT GDANSK SHIPYARD PARTY MEETING

LD212126 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 21 -- The Gdansk Shipyard PUWP Factory Committee held a plenary session today to assess the realization of the tasks of the first half of this year and issues tied with the realization of the annual and next year's plan.

The plenum did not limit itself to the earlier agreed subject matter but, taking advantage of the presence of representatives of central authorities and the region's hosts, touched upon many issues pertaining to the whole shipbuilding industry and its prospects. Present were: Alternate Political Bureau member, First Secretary of the PWUP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk Stanislaw Bejger, Minister of Metallurgy and the Machine Industry Janusz Maciejewicz and Deputy Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Edward Lukosz.

The shipbuilders, first and foremost, pointed to the barriers and negative external determinants of this branch of industry which made it impossible to achieve satisfactory economic results and which hampered the execution of current tasks. Thus, the participants of the plenum discussed the recession on the world shipbuilding market and the consequences of economic difficulties inside Poland.

The representatives of central authorities did not agree with such a way of putting matters. They pointed to the fact that supply limitations, especially as far as metallurgic products were concerned, were of an objective character and the task of the whole economy, which the metallurgy industry cannot be excluded from, was to bring down material-consumption.

It was stated that the shipyards would not receive more steel in the coming five years and because of this they must redraw up their plans appropriately. A too far reaching modification of systemic solutions of the economic reform with regard to the needs of the shipyards was also not possible and called for. This did not mean that the shipbuilding industry would be stripped of support. It must, first of all, take care to improve economic effectiveness itself. Shipyards will remain a permanent element of the Polish economy, a significant one due to their export role. All rumours of liquidation intentions with respect to this branch must be decisively dismissed as untrue.

MALINOWSKI, MICHALEK ON OPOLE-SILESIA REGION

LD212045 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Roman Malinowski, speaker of the Sejm and chairman of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) Supreme Committee, and Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, were visiting the Opole-Silesia region today. The guests paid visits to individual farmers, state farms, agricultural cooperatives and agricultural service stations in the Glubczyce region. [passage omitted]

EPISCOPATE COMMENTS ON PENAL LAW CHANGES

AU211407 Paris ZHAKI CZASU in Polish No 2, 86 pp 142-145

["From a Letter Sent by the Polish Episcopate's Conference to the PPR Premier on 3 April 1985"]

[Excerpts] On 26 February 1985 the Council of Ministers transmitted to the Sejm bills on special penal responsibility and on changes to some regulations of the penal law.

In justifying the first bill it was stated that a serious increase in crimes, especially in certain types of crime, makes it necessary to seriously increase the punishment in certain cases and to simplify trial proceedings for a period of time. On the other hand, nothing was done to make at least a superficial analysis of the reasons for the increase in crime, although it is obvious that a good knowledge in this regard is necessary to asseses what kind of measures would prove effective in countering the dangerous features of demoralization, one aspect of which is the increase in crime.

The manifold crisis that is being experienced by our society encourages demoralization. The bad economic situation gives rise to profiteering, bribes,and crimes against property. It can also induce weaker individuals and their families living under difficult material and housing conditions to leave the straight and narrow path. The fact that parents are wholly absorbed in making a living; the crisis of authority; educational difficulties; and so on are also responsible for the conditions that are conducive to young people's social downfall. The negligible extent to which social consensus has been achieved and the large social groups' mistrust in the activities of the government are reasons why some people violate the laws for political motives.

Since these circumstances are most differentiated, it is hard to expect that they can be effectively tackled by intensified repression and by temporary restriction on one's rights to defense during the process of justice. [passage omitted]

Depriving people of freedom for petty offenses committed for political reasons such as participating in a meeting in a private apartment without permission from the state administration, and decreeing this deprivation through administrative acts of the lower courts will seriously hinder the processes of national agreement. The aim of the bills is to frighten the people deprived of freedom and make them reluctant to behave like that again, but we think that this penalty will only strengthen their feelings of opposition.

The bills submitted to the Semj provide mostly for special court procedures -- simplified, accelerated, and decreed [nakazowa]. Court statistics indicate that most cases will be dealt with in line with these procedures, but this will result in the violation of the constitutional principles of justice. The principle that people's assessors participate in pronouncing judgements as independent representatives of society will also be violated, and the share of prosecutors in court proceedings and in supervising the activities of the militia and other administrative bodies empowered by the bills to prefer and prove charges on their own initiative will be curtailed. The citizen's right to defend himself will be reduced to a symbolic extent. [passage omitted]

Despite the principle that in modern court proceedings the accused must face his judge, under the decreed court procedure the judge will be able to sentence a defendent without seeing him and without letting him explain why he committed the alleged offense.

The role of the militia will also increase out of all proportion, and this will strengthen one's conviction that our state is a police state. The efficiency of the militia in uncovering crimes must be doubted because it will assume many new duties, and this without full supervision by the prosecutors.

As for the proposals that political offenses, including attempts to create general unrest, which are so diffult to evaluate should be dealt with under accelerated procedures, we think that in order to improve the sociopolitical atmosphere such cases should be dealt with using exceptional calm and care, and should be assured all guarantees of defense.

Our observations express our profound civic concern at the bills in question. In their very nature these bills are harbingers of a crucial reconstructuring of our legal system aimed at restricting civic rights and at expanding the authorities' arbitrary use of the legal instruments at their disposal.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND -- Warsaw, Aug 21 -- The Council of State appointed Zdzislaw Gzeszejko-Sochacki ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland to Switzerland. He is a PUWP member. [Excerpts] [Warsaw PAP in English 1511 GMT 21 Aug 86 LD]

POPPY, HEMP LAW -- The law of 31 January 1985 on the prevention of drug-taking put all producers of poppy and hemp under an obligation to declare their crops in order to obtain permission to grow them. For example the permitted area for growing poppies for economic reasons is a maximum of 20 square meters. There have been about 130 cases up till now of illegal sowing, without a permit, of poppies on areas which are decidedly larger than 20 square meters. Growing poppy on an area larger than 20 square meters is answerable before a court. The punishment for such an offensive is anything up to 2 year's loss of freedom. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 21 Aug 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS BUCHAREST NATIONAL DAY RALLY

AU211846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/8/1986 -- RCP General Secretary, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, attended on Thursday afternoon a big festive civic rally and a festive show at the "23 August" stadium in Bucharest marking the 42d anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

In the official stalls there were also members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the party's Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and government, party veterans, participants in the events of 42 years ago, active and reserve generals, heads of central institutions, mass and public organizations, personalities of the Romanian scientific and cultural life.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, attended. Participating in the great celebration of the Romanian people were members of leadership of Communist workers' and socialist parties now in Romania and other foreign guests. The heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps as well as foreign press correspondents were present.

There were tens of thousands of Bucharesters at the stadium.

Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, first secretary of the Bucharest City RCP Committee, spoke about the significance of the day of August 23. Followed then the parade of the Patriotic Guards, of the formations of youth's training for the homeland's defence, of young Pioneers and pupils, civil defence and Red Cross formations.

A festive show rounded off the event. Festive meetings devoted to the day of August 23 took place the same day in county seats.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PARTY MEETING 20 AUGUST

AU201848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/8/1986 -- Gathered on August 20 under the chairmanship of Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee analysed the results of the recent meeting of the party and state active in agriculture and of the exchange-of-experience meeting held in Olt County on the same occasion. It was assessed that both the meeting and the exchange of experience were particularly fruitful as important conclusions were drawn on the activity in agriculture in the first half of the year and on the measures that are to be further taken for the on-time and proper harvesting of the crop as well as for an appropriate preparation of next year's harvest.

Assessing during the meeting that in general the harvest is larger than the previous year, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that all efforts must be made and resolute work organization measures taken to make known the experience of the front-ranking counties and units so that achievements should be on a par with the possibilities and conditions provided in agriculture. This year's achievements of several counties and farming units prove that the goals of the new agrarian revolution are realistic and attainable, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed.

In order to stimulate the efforts towards ever bigger crops Nicolae Ceausescu proposed the institution of the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution" and of the corresponding medal that should be awarded to the counties, units and cadres that turn out big productions that meet the requirements of the new agrarian revolution.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the Olt County -- the first county of the country that attained the goals of the new agrarian revolution -- the first secretary of that county's party committee, several units and cadres working in that county's agriculture be awarded the title of "Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution". Likewise, it was decided that this title should be awarded to all the units that have turned out more than eight thousand tons of wheat per hectare this year. Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his belief that the measures set at the meeting for the improvement of the remuneration system in agriculture, and for the formation, to this end, of the stock of agricultural products for the compensation of work, as well as the other measures for the stimulation of work in agriculture will be well received by the entire peasantry, by all working people, that all these measures will materialize in the steady improvement of activity in this sector, in ever bigger plant and animal productions, higher incomes of the peasantry and general living standards in the Romanian village.

During the meeting Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated organization and progress of drainage and organization works along the Bucharest stretch of the River Dimbovita, an important engineering project included in the general development plan of the Romanian capital. Next, the Executive Political Committee debated a series of problems concerning the implementation of the programmes for the improvement of activity in various economic sectors.

During the August 20 meeting of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, referring to current international questions, pointed to the importance of the new proposals of the Soviet Union set forth by CC of the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the prolongation of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until the end of the year. Hailing these proposals Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the determinatidon of the Romania party and state to actively support these measures and renewed, on the occasion, the call on the United States of America to give a corresponding answer so that tangible, reciprocally acceptable understandings on the cessation of nuclear tests be reached as soon as possible, already this year. In that context the RCP general secretary underscored the need for all peoples, international public opinion, advanced, peaceloving forces everywhere, to intensify their activities and actions to bring about the cessation of all nuclear tests, the convenanting of tangible agreements on the halting of the arms race and a passage to disarmament. The cessation of the nuclear tests would prove a real will to embark on the road of halting the arms race, would meet all peoples' wish and expectations that the threat of a nuclear war be removed, that they live in a lasting climate of peace and complete security.

During its August 20 meeting the Executive Political Committee examined and endorsed the proposals regarding Romania's initiatives at the forty-first session of the UN General Assembly that will begin on September 16. The Executive Political Committee set that the Romanian delegation should actively promote Romania's stance, President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the need to stop the arms race and pass on to tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, on the renunciation of the use and threat of force in international relations, on the pacific, negotiated settlement of interstate conflicts and litigious issues, on a comprehensive resolution of underdevelopment-related questions, the developing countries' foreign debt problem included, on the establishment of the new international economic order. The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania will work for the improvement and expansion of UN activities.

Examining and endorsing the mandate of the Romanian delegation to the eighth conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned counties, that will take place in Harare over September 1-6, 1986, the Executive Political Committee expressed the belief that the forthcoming conference will contribute to the ever more powerful development of the Non-Aligned Movement, to the strengthening of the unity of action and to the enhancement of these countries' role in the world arena, in the fight for a policy of independence, detente and cooperation, of promotion of peace and understanding among nations. The Romanian delegation will reassert socialist Romania's militant solidarity with the efforts of the non-aligned countries, of the developing countries to overcome the problems facing them, with their actions in favour of peace and international cooperation.

CEAUSESCU MEETS PLO LEADER YASIR 'ARAFAT

AU211735 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, met today in Snagov with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO], who is paying a visit to our country. On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and himself personally, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat cordially congratulated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the Romanian people's national holiday, 23 August. He extended warmest wishes for health and success to our party-state leader in his untiring activity devoted to Romania's all-round progress and the Romanian people's well-being and to the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation among nations. Thanking the guest for the sentiments expressed, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn extended warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leadership. The RCP secretary general and the PLO Executive Committee chairman expressed satisfaction at this new meeting and the further exchange of views on the evolution of bilateral ties, the Middle East situation, and other topical issues of international life.

During the talk, the sides pointed out the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity established between the RCP and the SR of Romania, and the PLO as well as between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples. They stressed the common desire to further expand and strengthen these relations, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of security, peace, cooperation, and progress in the world.

On this occasion, too, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat expressed profound gratitude to the RCP, the Romanian Government and people, and Comrade Nicolsae Ceausescu personally for the consistent and constant support granted to the Palestinian people's struggle to win their inalienable rights and attain their legitimate aspirations. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the RCP, socialist Romania, and our people will further grant firm support to the Palestinian people's just cause.

During the talks, the RCP secretary general and the PLO Executive Committee chairman made a first exchange of views on certain topical international issues by paying particular attention to the evolution of the Middle East situation in light of recent developments in that area. The talks were attended by Comrades Miu Dobrescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Tudor Postelnicu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee. Also attending were: Jawid al-Ghusayn, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Ahmad'Abd al-Rahman, PLO spokesman; (Nezar Abu Gazalah), chairman of the LC Palestinian National Fund; and 'Izzat Abu al-Rub, PLO permanent representative to Bucharest.

The talks proceed in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTS WITH USSR ON AGENDA

LD211027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0854 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on 18 and 19 August consultations were held between the foreign affairs ministries of Yugoslavia and the USSR on the agenda question of the forthcoming 41st UNGA session.

On the Soviet side, the consultations were attended by Valentin Lozinsky [name as received], chief of the International Organizations Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and on the Yugoslav side by Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the federal secretary and director of the International Organizations Office in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, as well as by their aides.

SUNDIC SEES ON-SITE INSPECTION AS 'SIGNIFICANT STEP'

LD211513 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Following its decision to extend the moratorium, Moscow has undertaken yet another significant step in the direction of general and verified disaramment. The U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS has reported from Stockholm that the Soviet Union representative at the conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe [CDE] stated that his country could accept on-site inspection, of course within the limits of a certain quota. In all the negotiations on disarmament so far, as well as in negotiations now underway, the question of on-site inspection has been one of the most cotnroversial. As far back as the time of Khrushchev, the Soviet Union regarded such inspection as an unacceptable attempt by the West to use on-site inspection for collecting military secrets, that is, for a type of military espionage. Time, however, has done its job, and now the Soviet Union as well is obviously ready to accept inspection as an indispensable necessity. The other day the official Soviet spokes person refuted the U.S. claim tht the Soviet Union allegedly is not making itself clear with respect to nuclear test inspection. According to the Soviet assessment, this is not true since the Soviet Union has allowed U.S. experts to convince themselves on site of the fact that the Soviet moratorium decision was free of all traps, that is, that the Soviet Union will not carry out nuclear tests while the moratorium is in force. After all no attempt of this kind can be covered up, as there are no nuclear tests which cannot be registered.

In the proposals for on-site inspection, [words indistinct] earlier submitted at the CDE in Stockholm, it is envisaged among other things that [word indistinct] country can demand access to the territory of the other in order to check unannounced moves of military units and other activities that could cause lack of trust. In other words, on-site verification should [words indistinct] military activities which are subject to control, such as maneuvers, moves, and rearrangements of military forces.

Moscow's acceptance of inspection is even more significant since it directly contributes to efforts toward speeding up negotiations between East and West and on the problem of disarmament which have also been delayed, to a good measure because the question of on-site control has not been solved. After all, even the Reagan administration's first reactions to the Soviet representatives's statement in Stockholm lead to the conclusion that it is a matter of a big change in the Soviet attitude, a change which could lead to concrete agreements at the disarmament negotiations.

On the other hand, Moscows's attitude will probably contribute to the successful completion of the work of the CSCE, which would undoubtedly be a big success at the time when the world expects the superpowers to start sincerely reconciling their conflicting attitudes on the problem of disarmament. A successful result of the Stockholm conference would also contribute to the speeding up of preparations for the U.S.-Soviet summit, and in general to the strengthening of confidence between the two superpowers. And, of course, one should not deceive oneself and think that everything that is connected with control [word indistinct] from difficulties. The Soviet Union has merely announced the first step in this direction, while the final agreement on on-site verification to a great extent also depends on the behavior of the West, primarily of the United States.

OFFICIAL PRESENTS AGENDA FOR HARARE SUMMIT

AU211929 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] What will the Yugoslav delegation advocate at the forthcoming eighth summit of nonaligned countries in Harare as regards economic problems? Dr Oskar Kovac, member of the Yugoslav delegation, replies to this question:

[Begin recording] Yugoslavia together with other nonaligned and developing countries notes that precisely the developing and the least developed countries derive perhaps the least benefit from the present brief revival of the world economy. Therefore, Yugoslavia will broach an extensive group of problems that are of significance to the majority of the developing countries and the majority of the countries in the Nonaligned Movement, and it will insist on those questions which are of mutual interest to the other side, the developed world, because a better functioning of the world economy, trade, and finances is in the interest of all the countries in the world.

In this way, dealing with this group of problems, we will also attempt to create the conditions for solving them, which means to find the point of mutual interest.

It is obvious that great attention will be paid to the question of foreign debts of developing countries and the way of possibly solving this question. The next question is the examination of the success or lack of success of the present strategy of international development in the third UN decade. Certainly the question of the least developed countries will be especially raised; these countries have been hit most by this long-term crisis in the world economy.

Under a special subhead on the agenda, the least developed countries in sub-Saharan Africa are to be discussed, for these are the countries in which there are virtually no development processes, which lack the basic development factors, and in which obviously great efforts will have to be made by the international community to set at least the elementary development processes in motion through pure economic aid and by other means.

It is certain that Yugoslavia, which made special preparations, will advance many specific suggestions on the subject of mutual cooperation among the developing countries -- the South-South cooperation. In this sense the much advanced preparations regarding the setting up of a global system of mutual trade preferentials among the developing countries will probably meet with a favorable reception. Regarding debts, it is further thought that Yugoslavia will significantly participate in the discussion, considering that Yugoslavia has been proposing that the question of debts should be discussed in a multilateral sphere. That is, with the participation of both the debtors and the creditors, so that in this way the existing method in which the creditors negotiate collectively and the debtors singly may be eliminated.

Since there are numerous other problems connected with international finances, Yugoslavia will on this occasion again -- as on earlier occasions -- support the ideas about convening a fresh conference on money and finances, which in addition to the financing of economic development would discuss the basic questions of the functioning and reform of the international monetary system. [end recording]

CUBAN VERSION OF HISTORY 'INCOMPREHENSIBLE'

AU211652 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Nebojsa Jankovic commentary]

[Text] The Cuban magazine PRISMA, organ of the PRENSA LATINA news agency intended for foreign countries, has carried an article on the occasion of the Nonaligned Movement anniversary. The article by itself would not attract attention had it not been accompanied by the well-known photograph from the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade, or more precisely, with what was left of this photograph after an incomprehensible intervention on the part of the editors.

The intervention occurred in two places on the said picture, so that Yemeni Prince Hasan, Yugoslav President Tito, and the President of Kampuchea -- at that time Cambodia -- Sihanouk disappeared on one side, and on the other side, the editorial scissors cut off Burmese Premier U Nu.

For whose sake or for what purpose was such a cut necessary? It is not our intention to demonstrate that there is a system in the selection of the personalities whom the Cuban magazine denies a place in the history of nonalignment, a system that lays bare the true intentions, for we would then have to analyze the motives for such conduct, and this would probably lead us in an undesirable direction. Therefore we will dwell on responsibility and journalistic ethics of the Cuban colleagues who ultimately are the only victims of their own manipulaton.

The role of President Tito as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and an active and dynamic chairman of the first conference in Belgrade is well known to all who follow events in the Nonaligned Movement. The pioneering role of Burmese Premier U Nu is also well-known, as is the contribution of Prince Sihanouk, who even now, in exile, incorporates the striving for freedom and independence of the Khmer people.

However, we said we will talk about journalistic ethics, and let us finish on this note. We cannot but conclude that even those from whom the editor of this respected magazine has most probably learned his trade renounce sissors as an instrument of editorial policy, used in the way PRISMA applied them. Let us add that such doctoring of history will not raise respect for the paper. At the same time we express our most sincere conviction that such acts, unworthy of the journalistic profession and ethics, will not disturb the relations between Cuba and its nonaligned friends, including Yugoslavia.

POLITBURO MEMBER RECEIVES ENVOY IN MOSCOW

LD202055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR, today received Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow. The conversation focused on Serbia's and Montenegro's economic cooperation with the Russian Federation.

Vorotnikov also briefed the Yugoslav ambassador on current developments in the Soviet Union and on economic and social realignment. He drew attention to the great importance of the present course for the country.

FEC VICE PRESIDENT HOSTS FRG TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD212138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, today received Dr Werner Dollinger, FRG minister of transport.

In the course of extensive friendly talks, attended by Mustafa Pljakic, member of the FEC and chairman of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, and Dr H. Goechel, charge d'affaires of the FRG Embassy to the SFRY, the two sides discussed some topical issues of mutual interest regarding transportation economy.

LONCAR RECEIVES EUROPEAN TRADE OFFICIAL

LD212131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo Croatian 1452 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Mr Per Kleppe, secretary general of EFTA.

On this occasion the two sides exchanged views on relations between Yugoslavia and the EFTA, as well as on the coming GATT meeting.

FEDERAL ENERGY ADVISORY COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

LD212144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2057 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 21 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today decided to set up a federal expert council for energy.

The new advisory body, will study the possibilities of using new and renewable energy sources and the application of new technologies which could contribute to the more rational and efficacious use of Yugoslavia's existing energy sources.

The council's task will undoubtedly be very important. The Yugoslav public was divided last spring over whether long-term energy development plans would envisage the building of new nuclear power plants, in addition to hydo- and thermal-power plants. Public disapproval of nuclear power plants became particularly pronounced after the accident in the Soviet nuclear plant in Chernobyl.

The federal expert council for finance was formed in late July.

VOJVODINA TO SUFFER INCOME REDUCTIONS

LD202051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Novi Sad, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina personal incomes will be limited in accordance with federal regulations for about 150,000 employees. This effectively means that one in four workers in the social sector will receive a smaller personal income than before.

This is the warning given by the head of the office of the Vojvodina Social Accountancy Service, which draws attention to the fact that in keeping with the federal law on the limitation of personal incomes, this measure should be applied to about 90,000 people employed in the social sector in this province. Their personal incomes will be reduced by from 3 to 30 percent. To this number should be added about 60,000 workers in work collectives which ended the first 6 months of the year with a loss.

These facts in themselves indicate that the situation is rather complex and delicate and that measures should be taken to resolve these problems, above all in work collectives that ended the first half of the year with a loss. There are several work collectives which have operated well, but which as a result of the unfavorable economic conditions and unresolved systemic and other problems, and primarily inadequate prices, have not made a profit. These are in the agroindustry, petrochemicals, and some other branches of the economy.

MINERS STAGE WORK STOPPAGE AS INCOMES REDUCED

AU201506 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian of 17 August on page 5 and Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian of 19 August on page 3 carry 2 reports on a work stoppage that took place in the Aleksinac coal mine.

According to a 200-word report carried in POLITIKA, the stoppage occurred on 15 August when about 100 miners from the second and third shift learned that their July incomes were to be reduced by 18.6 percent due to the coal mine's losses in the first half of this year. The report also adds that "having spoken to the mine's leadership and the representatives of the sociopolitical organizations from the Aleksinac commune, the miners returned to the pit the next morning and resumed work."

In his 750-word carried in BORBA, V. Jovanovic mainly writes about the financial position of the mine. According to him, the Aleksinac commune Committee for National Defense and Social Self-Protection which met to discuss the situation in the mine established that it was "still unclear how personal incomes for the past month would be paid out." V. Jovanovic also reports on the meeting between the representatives of the Aleksinac and other Nis region communes at which it was concluded that "in the last 15 years none of the Aleksinac mine pits have been operating economically."

CONDEMNED WAR CRIMINAL APPEALS CROATIAN RULING

LD211842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 21 Aug 86

[Text] Zagreb, August 21 (TANJUG) -- War criminal Andrija Artukovic, who was condemned to death at a trial here last May, has appealed against the ruling of the Supreme Court of Croatia which confirmed the verdict of the Zagreb District Court.

Artukovic, 87, former interior minister of the so-called "Independent State of Croatia" during the Nazi occupation of Yugoslavia, was tried for crimes against the civilian population and prisoners of war.

The trial in Zagreb was extensively covered by the foreign press.

Artukovic's defence lawyers have submitted separate appeals to the Federal Court in Belgrade against the verdict of the Zagreb district Court, claiming that the four counts of the indictment were not proved and that Artukovic was incapable of taking part in the proceedings.

Under the Yugoslav legal system, the Federal Court is the last instance in regular court procedure. The Federal Court will ask for the opinion and recommendation of the federal public prosecutor and then rule on the appeal.